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the deplorable conditions of export-trade and industry is to be sought in the little-developed spirit of the Japanese on economical lines. The Japanese, he says (p. 88), in their over-estimation of mental culture, are prone to neglect material and still more economical culture, and therefore display, contrasted with Americans and Europeans, a lack of economic virtues: for instance, as regards the sincerity of the merchants; the thrift of the people; the idea of right, liberty, and independence; perseverance and courage in the industrial field. The cause of this phenomenon, he sees in the exaggeration of military education, but he believes that economic qualities are compatible with military ones, and will doubtless be instilled into the people at some future day. The book is divided into an historical and an analytical section. In the former, the first acquaintanceship of the Japanese with the Portuguese and Dutch, the introduction of Western civilization, and Japan's position as a Power, are described, followed by a discussion on the visionary spectre of the Yellow Peril, on which subject so much needless ink has been wasted. In regard to the industrial danger, the author very aptly remarks that iron, which occurs very little in Japan, is still the most important product to be imported from abroad, the demand for which will steadily increase with the progress of industry and means of traffic; besides, drugs, chemicals, and dyes will continue to remain notable articles of importation, and the amount of the last still considerably exceeds that of the exports. He thinks, however, that the apprehension that Japan and America will have to compete for the rule in the Pacific Ocean is not quite unjustifiable. He considers this not specifically a Japanese danger, but rather the outcome of the eternal law of the struggle for existence, which forces the empire, increasing yearly by half a million, to seek an outlet for its surplus in population. In this sense, he admits the statement regarding a yellow peril; but as much to the point, and even more so, according to him, is the saying in reference to the white peril, for the colonization, culture, and power of the white peoples have proved to be much more perilous than those of the yellow race. This, he continues, will be realized in a still greater degree when the Panama Canal and the two-tracked Trans-Siberian railway shall have been completed. Japan is therefore bound to build more and more ships, as the best and most suitable bulwark of the insular empire. Since England cannot exist without ships, so to Japan a strong navy is indispensable. If there were no water between Germany and England, the distribution of power in Europe would be widely different.

The second portion of the book is devoted to an analysis of present Japanese culture in science, politics, military matters, education, economical problems, religion, and ethics. Though not written from a scientific point of view, but destined for a larger public, these sketches are most creditable and worth while reading, and American students will also peruse them with pleasure and profit. There is no exaggeration, no wearisome enthusiasm about them; they are straight to the point, clear, and sober-minded, written with an open eye and a very pleasing naïve mind.

B. L.

**The Chinese Empire: A General and Missionary Survey, with Portraits and Illustrations. Edited by Marshall Broomhall.**

With preface by the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Satow. London: Morgan & Scott, 1907. xxiv and 472 pp. (7s. 6d.)

The year 1907 calls to mind a landmark in the history of Protestant missions in China, for it was in 1807 that the pioneer of Protestant mission-work, Robert

Morrison of the London Missionary Society, landed at Canton. In celebration of this centenary the present publication has been issued in the form of a general comprehensive survey of the Chinese Empire from the missionary standpoint. Aside from the introduction, there are twenty-four chapters, in which the single provinces are treated seriatim, the preparation of each article having been intrusted to a missionary resident in the field, who by his long experience was specially qualified to write as expert upon his own particular province. This procedure is no doubt very laudable, but it ought to have found in some way or other expression on the title-page. The book is on the whole useful, and imparts a fairly correct idea of the history and present state of the missionary movement, of which the general worker in the Chinese field cannot wholly neglect to take notice. Each essay defines the geographical and economical features of the province with an account of its evangelization and statistical figures. The most interesting chapters are those dealing with the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, in which the aboriginal tribes are discussed to some extent. The concluding chapter, on the Bible in China, is valuable from an historical and bibliographical view-point. The statement on p. 415—that “the Nestorian missionaries were the first to enter Tibet, and that the Roman Catholics followed in 1824”—deserves correction. The Nestorians have never set foot on the soil of Tibet, and the history of Catholic missions in that country dates from the year 1708, when the Capuchin Friars reached Lhasa and maintained a number of stations along the route from Nepal to Lhasa: they were followed by the Jesuits (Ippolito Desideri) in 1714. That the Jews had settled in China during the Han dynasty, as stated on pp. 430 and 447, is no more than a traditional fable: the Jews reached China from India not earlier than the ninth century A. D. There are five good indices.

As a companion volume to this book, a large atlas of the Chinese Empire is planned. This is to contain twenty-two maps representing all the provinces and the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, etc. The scale of the map of China proper will be 1:3,000,000; that for the dependencies, 1:7,500,000. The drawing of the maps, which are based upon the most recent surveys, has been intrusted to Mr. Edward Stanford, geographer to the King. The spelling of names will be that recently adopted by the Chinese Imperial Post-Office; and the editor expects that, thanks to these new features, it will supersede all earlier maps and atlases.

B. L.

**The Awakening of China.** By **W. A. P. Martin.** Illustrated from Photographs. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1907. xvi and 328 pp.

The title of this book is hardly to the point, for it does not deal, as one is led to infer, exclusively with life problems of the day, which fill only the concluding chapters. There are three parts all together, the first giving a general and geographical survey of the eighteen provinces and the outlying dependencies of the empire, the second imparting an outline of the history down to the eighteenth century. As was to be expected from such a well-informed writer as Dr. Martin, who spent almost an entire lifetime in China in educational work, these chapters convey a great deal of sane and solid information, and treat the subject in a more rational way than we are accustomed to find in the usual popular books on China. His style is bright and lucid, though at times it soars aloft to somewhat too rhetorical heights. The third part of the book, the history of the nineteenth century and later, is entitled “China in Transformation.” It starts with “the Opening of China, a Drama in Five Acts,” the so-called acts being the Opium War,